

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

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# THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

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# The Illustrated War News.



*Photo. Illus. Bureau.*

AS IT MIGHT BE HERE IF INVADERS CAME: HOME—AT PERVYSE, NEAR NIEUPORT, AFTER SHELLING BY GERMAN GUNS.

## THE GREAT WAR.

THE past week has been an exceptionally eventful one—both on land and sea; and it was on the latter element, curiously enough, where we are supposed to enjoy unchallengable supremacy, that we had to record reverses which, while regrettable, do not depress but only steel the nation to sterner resolution. To begin with, we all learned with surprise that a German cruiser squadron had actually had the audacity to steal across the North Sea through our mine-fields and battle-ship lines and attempt a long-bowls bombardment of Yarmouth, where a statue of Nelson, similar to that of Trafalgar Square, actually overlooks the point of his departure for the scenes of several of his victories, including Copenhagen. This was impudence of the worst kind, but it was punished, if not by ourselves—who had to deplore the loss of a pursuing submarine (*D 5*) through a mine dropped by the rearmost enemy ship—at least by the sinking of one of the German cruisers, the *Yorck*, on its return to the mine-chained bay at the top of which stands Wilhelmshaven.



THE FIRST BRITISH OFFICER IN ACTION AGAINST THE TURKS: CAPTAIN PERCIVAL H. WARLEIGH.

Captain Percival H. Warleigh commissioned the "*Minerva*" at Portsmouth in June. "On arrival off Akaba," in the words of the Admiralty statement, "he found the place in the occupation of soldiers, one of whom had the appearance of a German officer, and armed natives." The port and troops were shelled, after which a landing party finally destroyed the place.

Photograph by Russell.

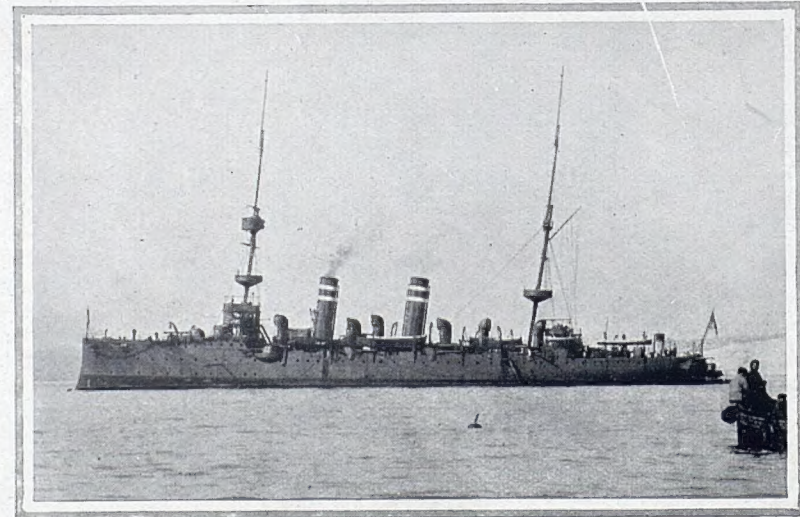
carried Mr. Chamberlain to South Africa on his straightening-out mission after the Boer War. That we lost this naval engagement is little to be wondered at, seeing that our 28,800 of total tonnage was opposed to

a corresponding German figure of 32,800, while the German superiority in broadside power was over fifty per cent. Had our battle-ship *Canopus*, specially detached by the Admiralty to strengthen our South Pacific Squadron, been already in its intended place the result would have been different. But two of the German cruisers, which were severely crippled by our fire, remained unaccounted for. It was said that we had been taken unawares through the Germans possessing a better secret service of the wireless kind on the Chilian coast than ourselves, which was likely enough.

On the other hand, a very good and welcome offset to this reverse in the South Pacific presently followed in the surrender to the Brito-Japanese besiegers of the German fortress of Tsing-tau, the Port-Arthur-like stronghold of Kiau-chau, which means the final clearance of the Germans out of the Pacific, where not a single naval base now remains to them.

The Kaiser is said to have wired to the commander of Tsing-tau that he would feel more ashamed to have to surrender it to the Japanese than Berlin to the Russians; but it really looks as if one event were likely to follow the other, though only after a decent interval of time—say, next

[Continued overleaf.]



THE BOMBARDER OF AKABA, ON THE TURCO-EGYPTIAN FRONTIER: H.M.S. "MINERVA."

The "*Minerva*" is a sixteen-year-old deck-protected cruiser (without side armour) of 5600 tons and 19 knots speed, carrying eleven 6-inch guns and lighter pieces, with 416 officers and men. The 100-pounder shells from her 6-inch guns made short work of the Turkish fort and garrison at Akaba.

Photograph by L.N.A.



CHURCHES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS SPARED BY RUSSIAN GUNNERS: A GALICIAN TOWN SHELLLED DURING OUR ALLIES' VICTORIOUS ADVANCE.

This photograph of a bombarded town in Galicia shows that the Russian gunners, unlike certain Germans, do not deliberately destroy churches and public buildings, and the fact that they are able to spare them proves the accuracy of their fire. Excellent news of our Russian Allies' victorious progress has arrived recently. An official announcement from Petrograd on the 6th said: "The stubborn and almost

unintermittent battles which have taken place during the last three weeks on the San and to the south of Przemyśl ended on November 5 with a general retreat of the Austrians. . . . The main forces of the Austrians in Galicia were compelled to retreat. Extending our success during the eighteen days we everywhere broke down the resistance of the enemy."—[Photo, by Illustrations Bureau.]

spring or summer. That is to say, the Russian arms have been making such splendid progress against their Austro-German antagonists that a "Te Deum" service was actually held at the Tsar's headquarters to celebrate the crushing victories of his troops, accompanied by enormous hauls of prisoners and war-material; so that, if things go on like this, the Cossacks will be picketing their horses on the Oder before next year is far advanced, thus enabling the Allies in the west to push the Germans across the Rhine, which Sir John French (in co-operation with General Joffre) hopes to be able to do by February.

Meanwhile Belgium has been the scene of fighting more desperate and deadly than has ever been witnessed since the Civil War in America. With Calais as his ultimate objective, the Kaiser had ordered that Ypres (pronounced "Eeper"), the centre of the theatre of war in those parts, should be taken at all costs; but up to the hour of writing he seems to be no nearer than before to the attainment of his aim.

His Imperial Majesty himself has been—not exactly "at the front," as was the case with his grandfather at Königgrätz and Gravelotte, where he stood exposed to a shower of shells—but immediately "behind the battle-front," where he harangued a Brandenburg regiment, and promised it and the German people "ultimate victory under all circumstances." This was near Thielt, where the Kaiser very narrowly escaped a bomb from an Allied aeroplane, which is said to have wrecked his quarters and killed several members of his suite.

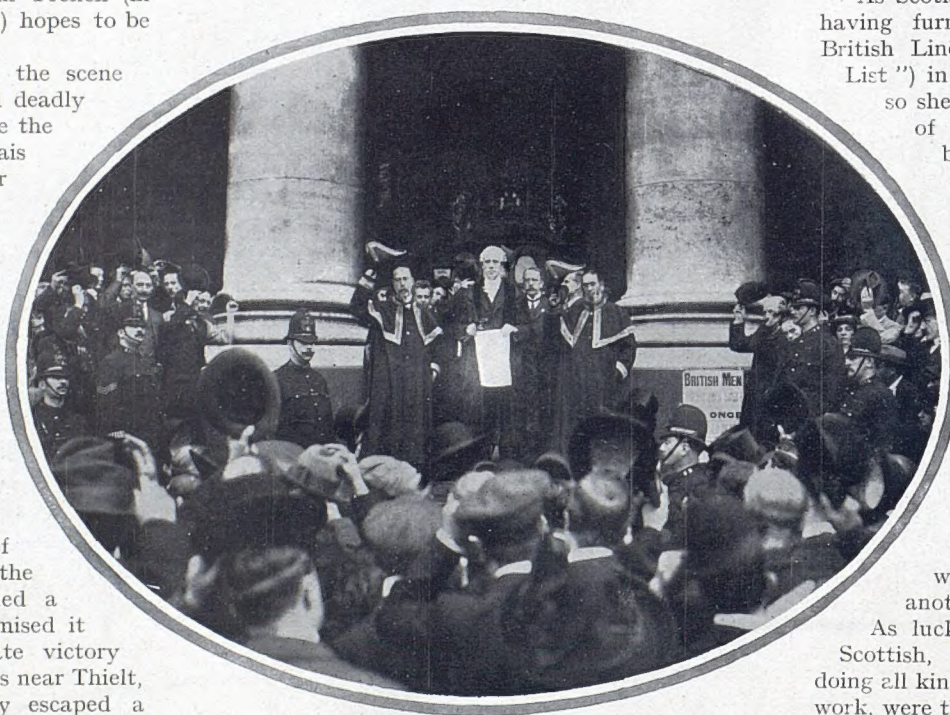
After the Brandenburgers, the Bavarians are his Hunnish Majesty's favourite troops, and he expressed a fervent wish that the English might have an opportunity of enjoying a taste of their quality for only half an hour. "Have

then thy wish!' He whistled shrill, And he was answered from the hill," like Roderick Dhu in "The Lady of the Lake"—not only by the steadfast, unshakable English, but also by the fiery and perfervid "London Scottish," whose brilliant bayonet charge caused Sir John French to congratulate the battalion "on the fine work you did on Saturday (Oct. 31)"; and to add that "you have given a glorious lead and example to all Territorial Corps fighting in France."

As Scotland enjoys the proud distinction of having furnished the first regiment of the British Line (forming No. 1 of the "Army List") in the persons of the "Royal Scots," so she can now also claim the high honour of sending into the field the first battalion of our Territorial Army to receive its baptism of fire. And well and nobly did those gallant hodden-grey Highlanders, so familiar to Londoners, stand the ordeal. But this was by no means the first time that the Bavarians had crossed bayonets with men of North British breed. For in the Marlborough wars it was the "Royal Scots," assisted by their dismounted countrymen of the "Scots Greys," who stormed the Schellenberg on the Danube held by the Bavarians; while again at Blenheim the latter got another bitter taste of Caledonian steel.

As luck would have it too, the London Scottish, who had theretofore only been doing all kinds of what might be called fatigue work, were thrust into the firing line where the fighting was the fiercest since the beginning of the war, so that their "baptism of fire" was of a very violent kind—not the ordinary gentle sprinkling such as clergymen give to fretful babies at the font, but a downright deluge of shrapnel and rifle-fire such as Lord Cutts, Macaulay's "Salamander" of the Namur of Dutch William's time, would have loved to face.

[Continued overleaf.]



"OWING TO HOSTILE ACTS": READING THE PROCLAMATION OF WAR AGAINST TURKEY IN THE CITY OF LONDON.

The King's Proclamation of War against Turkey was read with all due and usual formality from the steps of the Royal Exchange, and was cheered by a large crowd. The Proclamation ran as follows: "NOTICE.—Owing to hostile acts committed by Turkish Forces under German officers, a state of war exists between Great Britain and Turkey as from to-day. Foreign Office, November 5, 1914."—[Photograph by L.N.A.]



BLOWN UP BY THE RETREATING AUSTRIANS: A BRIDGE OVER THE DNIESTER.

The Russians have once more carried all before them in their campaign against the Austro-German forces. It was stated recently that during the great battle from October 23 to November 4 on the Thorn-Cracow front the Russian left wing captured 274 officers and 18,500 men, with 3 howitzers, 40 guns and 10 machine-guns, and quantities of ammunition and material. An official announcement



IVAN IVANOVITCH ON ACTIVE SERVICE: A RUSSIAN SOLDIER WITH AUSTRIAN PRISONERS.

issued in Petrograd on the 8th said: "In Galicia our troops are continuing their offensive. In the recent fighting on the San we took 120 officers and 12,000 men prisoners, and we captured some quick-firers and munitions of war. To the south of Przemyśl we made over a thousand prisoners." "Ivan Ivanovitch" is the Russian equivalent of "Tommy Atkins."—[Photos. by Illustrations Bureau.]

Thus the London Scottish, and their no less gallant comrades of the Regular Army fighting in line with them, have proved themselves at least the equals, if not the superiors, of the finest and most formidable of the Kaiser's troops—the Brandenburgers and the Bavarians—and in fighting which was of the bloodiest kind.

From "Eye-Witness," the wonderfully vivid and interesting official recorder at Headquarters—who now turns out to be Colonel Dunlop Swinton, D.S.O.—we learn that the fighting round Ypres has been of the most sanguinary kind—the German casualties near Armentières numbering 6000, while one battalion (of 1000 men) was practically wiped out, "some 400 dead being picked up in our lines alone."

Another sentence runs: "Apart from the 400 dead found near our lines in the centre our patrols afterwards discovered some 300 dead further out in front of our left, killed by our artillery." Then take this: "During the fighting in this quarter on the night of the 22nd and on the 23rd the German losses were again extremely heavy. We made over 600 prisoners



Photo. Thomson.

WHERE KING RICHARD COEUR-DE-LION MARRIED QUEEN BERENGARIA:  
LIMASOL, CYPRUS.

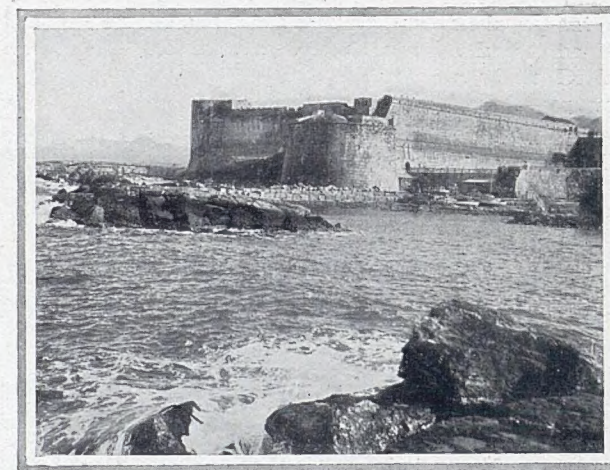
during that time, and picked up 1500 dead, killed on the latter day alone." In view of those figures for only a few days' fighting on the Yser—and they are only a fraction of the casualties thereabouts—there would seem to be

little exaggeration in the calculation of so competent a critic as Mr. Hilaire Belloc, who estimates that the German losses of all kinds for only three months of war, throughout its entire theatre, must be something like 1,750,000, or very nearly the figure of the entire French Army in the field.

In some respects the Germans have proved our superiors. Their heavy guns and howitzers are better than ours; while their machine-guns, if not better, are at least more numerous—six to the battalion, as compared with our two. But, on the other hand, all that is offset by their infantry formation, which, according to all our officers and soldiers, is simply insane. Their one idea is mass—to force, if not to hack, their way through. They advance against our lines not in open order, as the murderousness of modern fire-arms would seem to require, but like droves of driven sheep or oxen. Thus the Germans present us with ideal targets, and it is recorded that one of our field batteries of six guns fired no fewer than 1800 rounds in one day, or 300 shells per gun. Small wonder that the slaughter is so terrible; but perhaps the greatest wonder of all is that the Germans should be got to face such gun and rifle fire, like sheep driven to the slaughter.

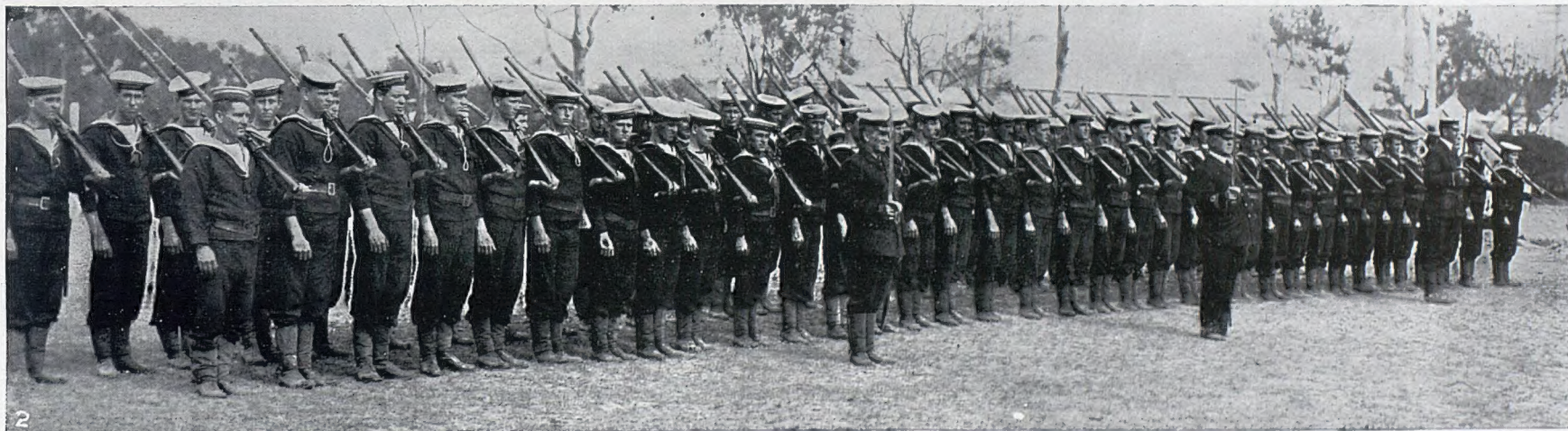
Some of them, however, require more than driving, for one American correspondent on the German side tells us that he saw an officer draw his

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IN THE ISLAND RECENTLY ANNEXED BY GREAT BRITAIN:  
THE OLD CASTLE AT KYRENIA, IN CYPRUS.

Cyprus, which was annexed on November 5, was, in 1878, assigned by the Sultan to Great Britain to be occupied and administered. The garrison forms part of the Egyptian Command. Lord Kitchener once made a survey of Cyprus. King Richard Coeur-de-Lion conquered the island from the Emperor Isaac and married Berengaria of Navarre in the chapel of the castle at Limasol. The castle at Kyrenia, a town said to have been founded by Cyrus, is now used as a prison.



**AUSTRALIA'S PART IN THE WAR: SOLDIERS LEAVING ADELAIDE FOR EUROPE; AND THE SAILORS WHO TOOK GERMAN NEW GUINEA.**

Our first photograph shows the send-off of the first South Australian contingent of the Commonwealth's Expeditionary Force leaving Adelaide, the capital of South Australia. The Expeditionary Force which the Commonwealth, as a whole, is sending over will number at the outset, it is stated, a Division of 20,000 of all arms: two light horse squadrons, three infantry brigades, and three field artillery brigades,

completely equipped in every detail with engineer, signalling and ambulance companies. Our second photograph shows the landing party of Australian bluejackets belonging to the Commonwealth Squadron which, at one stroke, captured German New Guinea on September 11. The enemy's forces were, according to the Admiralty statement, "annihilated."—[Photos. by K. Jock Studios.]

revolver and shoot down a soldier who showed some disinclination to advance. Unable to use their sword-points against the breasts of their enemies, the German officers apply them to the backs of their own reluctant men. A wounded prisoner deposed that, on his section being ordered forward to the attack, "the officers warned us that if we gave way fire would be opened upon us from behind. This threat was carried into effect when the losses we suffered compelled us to retire. Indeed, it was by a German bullet that I was wounded."

On the other hand, no such brutal compulsion has had to be used on the British side, where the most perfect relationship of mutual admiration and esteem prevails between officers and men. "As may have been gathered," writes "Eye-Witness," "the fighting of the past five days has been of the most desperate nature. It has been eminently a soldiers' battle; and without exaggeration or any undue self-congratulation it can be said that our men have behaved splendidly. In the face of heavy odds, and against the repeated onslaughts of great masses continually replaced by fresh men, and backed by the almost continuous fire of an immense concentration of guns, they have by their dogged resistance well upheld the reputation of our army." That is a proud thing to say, and the hearts of all Britons will be thrilled by this calm recital of the prowess of their race. Would that this thrill would only stimulate

the youth of the nation to flock in still larger number to the colours! The name of Yser will henceforth be blazoned with our other "battle-honours," more glorious far than the "Iser rolling rapidly" of Campbell's "Hohenlinden," which is in Bavaria, the country of the Kaiser's favourite warriors (after the Brandenburgers), and not in brave little Belgium.

The London Scottish on the banks of the Yser have their gallant and equally devoted and dependable counterparts on the banks of the Nile,

where a whole Division of Territorials—or twelve battalions, with other arms to match—produced such a deep impression, when marching through Cairo the other day, as to relieve the Egyptian mind from all apprehension of a successful invasion of the Nile Valley by a couple of Turkish army corps under German leadership, which has proved itself, so far, to be less effective than German intrigue—both in South Africa, where the Boer rebellion has practically fizzled out, and also at Stamboul, where the Sultan has signed his own death-warrant by placing himself in open antagonism to England and her Allies.

The first fruit of this suicidal act on the part of the Sultan is our formal annexation of Cyprus—an island associated with the name and fame of our Richard Cœur-de-lion—but such an act has no more importance a few years ago, of Bosnia-Herzegovina by Austria. In both cases "administrative possession" was but the equivalent of



REPORTED TO HAVE SURRENDERED TO THE JAPANESE AND BRITISH: TSING-TAU, THE CHIEF TOWN OF THE GERMAN PROTECTORATE OF KIAO-CHAU.

A message from Tokio dated November 7 stated that it was officially announced that Tsing-tau had been surrendered. Japan demanded its evacuation by the Germans in her ultimatum of August 15, and, this not being complied with, declared war on the 23rd and proceeded to blockade and bombard the port. On September 23 a British force, under General Barnardiston, joined in the operations.—[Photo. by Fradelle and Young.]

LONDON: NOVEMBER 9, 1914.



THE GALLANT KING OF THE BELGIANS AT THE GREAT BATTLE OF THE DUNES: KING ALBERT NEAR NIEUPORT

"The certainty of Heroes being sent us; our faculty, our necessity, to reverence Heroes when sent: it shines like a polestar through smoke-clouds, dust-clouds, and all manner of down-rushing and conflagration." So, Carlyle; and a realisation of his ideal may be found in Albert, King of the Belgians. Wherever is fighting, there is the King, heartening his soldiers. A commanding figure, he is seen on

the left of our picture consulting an officer, always keen, always helpful. He spares himself no risks. Last week bombs were dropped in the garden of a villa where he was stopping. Nor is the Queen less courageous. When asked why her Majesty had returned from England, the King replied that the Queen had made him promise to send for her "as soon as the situation in Belgium became disquieting."—[Photo. by C.N.]



THE KAISER'S OBJECTIVE: YPRES—A PICTURESQUE WOODEN HOUSE.

In the *communiqué* issued by the Belgian Headquarters on November 2, after particulars had been given of the various German army corps composing the enemy's forces concentrated along the line Geluvelt, Hollebeke and Dulemo, it was stated: "Their objective is Ypres. A German Proclamation, dated October 29, declares the capture of this town to be of capital importance. The arrival of the German



THE KAISER'S OBJECTIVE: YPRES—A CORNER OF THE GRAND' PLACE.

Emperor, which is announced to be expected shortly in South Flanders, shows that the principal effort of the enemy is being at present directed between Ypres and the Lys." The Kaiser, it is reported, ordered his troops to take Ypres at all costs. Some days previously, on October 27, it was stated that the Germans were advancing towards Ypres in great strength, and that already for five days the British

[Continued opposite.]



THE TOWN WHICH THE KAISER ORDERED HIS TROOPS TO CAPTURE AT ALL COSTS: YPRES—THE GRAND' PLACE.

*Continued.*

forces had gallantly withstood fierce attacks by superior numbers, and had driven the enemy back fifteen miles. The fight for Ypres has since been renewed with great violence. On November 1 it was reported that the German shells were bursting close to the town, but the French *communiqué* of that date said: "To the east and to the south of Ypres all these attacks have been repulsed, and we

have even made slight progress to the north of Ypres." The page-photograph shows, on the extreme left, part of the great Cloth Hall at Ypres, the Hotel de Ville (with an arched colonnade facing the square), and the Cathedral behind. Of the two smaller photographs the right-hand one shows the same corner of the Grand' Place on a larger scale.—[Photo. by G. U. Knox.]



**AFTER CAVALRY HAD FOUGHT IN THE NIEUPOORT TRENCHES: A RED CROSS PARTY ATTENDING A WOUNDED TROOPER.**

The work done on the battlefield of the Dunes by the Red Cross has been, as usual, of the utmost value, according to accounts from those who have seen it. Our photograph was taken where the fighting would seem to have been of a more deadly nature than anywhere else, in the neighbourhood of Nieuport. Says the official "Eye-Witness" with the British Army of that fighting also: "One feature

of the tactics now employed has been the use of cavalry in dismounted action, for on both sides many of the mounted troops are fighting in the trenches alongside the infantry." In the defence of Nieuport and the line of the Yser the Belgians were supported by a French force, including some field artillery. The troops made a gallant and successful resistance to superior forces.—[Photo. by C.N.]



**DURING THE FIERCE FIGHTING NEAR DIXMUDE: A BELGIAN RED CROSS NURSE VISITING BELGIAN SOLDIERS IN THE TRENCHES.**

One has read several stories in letters from the front of the heroic self-devotion with which not a few of the Red Cross nurses and Sisters of Mercy attached to the ambulances on duty with the troops on the Belgian frontier and in Northern France, have fearlessly, over and over again, risked their lives in tending the wounded on the battlefields, while actual fighting was going on near by, exposing

themselves unhesitatingly to death or wounds. And many brave women have fallen victims to shells and bullets while on their noble errands. Our photograph shows a Belgian Red Cross nurse in the firing line one day lately during the desperate battles between Dixmude and Nieupoort, going along the trenches to cheer up her compatriots during a lull in the firing. — Photo. by Farrington Dr.

es many  
Nieupoort  
artillery.



A TERRITORIAL REGIMENT WHICH HAS MET THE BAVARIANS—JUST ONCE! HOW THE LONDON SCOTTISH CHARGE WITH THE BAYONET—

The Kaiser has had his wish that the Bavarians should meet our troops just once! The London Scottish were sent forward in the dusk of evening to retake a village out of which the Allies had been forced a few hours previously by overpowering numbers. The place was held by the Bavarians in force, and the enemy had machine-guns pointed from every window. Forming for the attack under cover of a wood about

half a mile distant, the London Scots worked their way cautiously towards the village until half the intervening space was traversed. Then, suddenly, a German searchlight fixed its glare on them. Concealment was useless, for the enemy opened fire. Fixing bayonets, the gallant Territorials ran forward to charge the enemy with cold steel. The Bavarian outer trenches were stormed, and, following on the heels of the flying

AS THEY D

Germans, the  
dashed in  
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AS THEY DID GLORIOUSLY WHEN THEY RETOOK A VILLAGE FROM THE GERMANS AND WON SIR JOHN FRENCH'S PRAISE.

Germans, the London Scots, regardless of the machine-gun fire and fierce musketry from the village windows, dashed in on the Bavarian main position. Fighting their way through the village at the point of the bayonet, they made the Bavarians give ground. No time was allowed the enemy to recover, and the Bavarians were roughly hustled out of the village. The place retaken, Maxims were posted, and

the men reformed, while patrols hunted round for prisoners. Field-Marshal Sir John French sent a telegram to the regiment thanking it for its "glorious lead and example" to all Territorial Corps fighting in France. Our chief picture shows a typical charge by the London Scottish; the flanking pictures show typical London Scots.—[Photos. by G.P.U. and Sport and General.]



**BEGINNING THE SEARCH: BRITISH CAVALRYMEN FERRETING OUT GERMANS.**

The work of the dismounted British cavalry patrols in the towns and villages of north-eastern France and western Belgium has several times been mentioned and commended in the official reports of an Eye-Witness at Headquarters. The country in which our troops have been operating was described as being, in some parts, "one immense town," and there have been much street-fighting and house-to-house



**THE END OF THE SEARCH; A GERMAN FOUND AND SHOT.**

searching for German stragglers after a town has been occupied. In the left-hand photograph a cavalry trooper is seen knocking at a door behind which a German may be hidden; another trooper follows, while close by is an officer with revolver ready. The right-hand photograph shows two troopers examining the body of a German who has been shot, to make sure that life is extinct.—[Photos. by C.N.]



**TREE-FELLING BY ARTILLERY! THE EFFECT OF GERMAN SHELL-FIRE ON A WOOD SUPPOSED TO BE OCCUPIED BY RUSSIANS.**

The effect of shell-fire on woods has often been described in the accounts of battles in France. Our gallant Allies, the Russians, have also had much forest-fighting. The reports of their great campaign have recently been most encouraging, and General Joffre expressed, in his recent message to the Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, the admiration of the western Allies for what Russia

has accomplished. "We have received with lively satisfaction," he wrote, "all the news of the triumphant progress of the Russian Armies during the last fortnight and of the fresh advance which has taken them close to the German frontier." Since Turkey entered the war, the Russians have also won notable successes against the Ottoman forces on the Russo-Turkish frontier in Asia Minor.



**SUNK IN THE ACTION OFF CHILE AGAINST A GERMAN SQUADRON WITH CONSIDERABLE "PREPONDERANCE OF FORCE": H.M.S. "GOOD HOPE."**

In the Admiralty announcement of November 7 regarding the recent naval engagement in the Pacific off the Chilean coast, it was stated: "During Sunday, November 1, the 'Good Hope,' 'Monmouth,' and 'Glasgow' came up with the 'Scharnhorst,' 'Gneisenau,' 'Leipzig,' and 'Dresden.' Both squadrons were steaming south in a strong wind and considerable sea. The German squadron declined action

until sunset, when the light gave it an important advantage. . . . Early in the action both the 'Good Hope' and the 'Monmouth' took fire, but fought on until nearly dark, when a serious explosion occurred on the 'Good Hope,' and she foundered. . . . The action appears . . . to have been most gallantly contested, but . . . the enemy's preponderance of force was considerable."—[Photo. Cribb.]



#### ENGAGED IN THE "MOST GALLANTLY CONTESTED" ACTION OFF CHILE: THE ADMIRAL IN COMMAND AND TWO OF HIS SHIPS.

To quote further the Admiralty statement of November 7: "The 'Monmouth' hauled off at dark making water badly, and appeared unable to steam away. She was accompanied by the 'Glasgow,' who had meanwhile during the whole action fought the 'Leipzig' and 'Dresden.' On the enemy again approaching the wounded 'Monmouth,' the 'Glasgow,' who was also under fire from one of the armoured

cruisers, drew off. The enemy then attacked the 'Monmouth' again. . . The 'Glasgow' is not extensively damaged. . . Reports . . . state that a belligerent war-ship is ashore on the Chilean coast . . . this may prove to be the 'Monmouth.' " Photograph No. 1 shows H.M.S. "Glasgow"; No. 2, H.M.S. "Monmouth"; and No. 3, Rear-Admiral Cradock, whose flag-ship was the "Good Hope."—[Photos. Symonds and Elliott and Fry.]



**MEN WHO WILL LIVE IN HISTORY: THE HEROIC "L" BATTERY, ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY, OF "LAST GUN" FAME.**

The last stand of the three survivors of "L" Battery, R.H.A., in battle near Compiègne, is an heroic feat of arms the memory of which is likely to last as long as the British Empire. During the previous night "L" Battery had bivouacked outside the village of Nery, where the Queen's Bays (2nd Dragoon Guards) had billeted. There was a dense fog over the neighbourhood next morning. All of a sudden,

just after the horses of the battery were about to be put to, the fog lifted, whereupon the discovery was made that there was a line of German trenches 600 yards off on their right, and also eight German guns 800 yards off on their right front with two guns on their right rear. A furious fire burst on "L" Battery. The gunners unlimbered their guns, but immediately three guns were put out of

*(Continued on page 21)*



*Continued.* **THE LAST GUN: THE THREE SURVIVORS OF "L" BATTERY WORKING THE ONLY UNDISABLED WEAPON LEFT TO THEM.** action. The three guns left fired at the Germans as hard as they could, but meanwhile officers and men were struck down on all sides, and then two more guns were disabled. The last gun fought on. Its men fell until only three survivors of the entire battery—some 200 officers and men—remained to man it: Sergeant-Major Dorrell, a gunner, and a driver. With dauntless endurance, the trio kept at work, loading and firing as fast as possible. They put four German guns out of action and fought on till their last cartridge was fired. By then the Queen's Bays had come up and saved the situation. Our first photograph shows "L" Battery at Aldershot on August 15, when starting for the front.—[Drawing by R. Caton Woodville from a Sketch by a British Officer; Photograph by J. Chew.]



USED WHEN THE GURKHAS GET TO CLOSE QUARTERS: THE DEADLY KUKRI.

The *kukri* ("cooker" our soldiers call it) is the national weapon of the Gurkhas. It is a heavy, curved knife, and the Germans have already made acquaintance with its deadly efficacy at close quarters. Once it has been taken from its sheath, the *kukri*, according to Gurkha religious law, may not be sheathed until it has drawn blood. Two smaller knives are carried in the sheath.—[Photo. by Record Press.]



A GURKHA SURPRISE IN A GERMAN TRENCH: WHERE KUKRI CONQUERED BAYONET.

"The Gurkhas," notes Mr. Villiers on his sketch, "attacked one of the enemy's trenches on the left wing, surprised, and utterly routed them with their famous 'cookers.'" It was, he adds, "a weird night scene—simply the light of bursting shells glinting on the knives of the Gurkhas as they cut at the Germans."—[Drawn by R. Calton Woodville from a Sketch by Frederic Villiers.]



THE NAVY DOING ITS MAGNIFICENT WORK IN THE NORTH SEA: CRUISERS PATROLLING IN ROUGH WEATHER.

The splendid work of the Fleet since the outbreak of war has fully justified the King's confidence expressed in his memorable message to Admiral Jellicoe, that it would "prove once again the sure shield of Britain and of her Empire in the hour of trial." Its occasional losses are such as are inevitable in war, and are slight in comparison with the immense fact that the command of the sea has

been maintained. Our photograph was taken recently on board a cruiser patrolling, with others, in the North Sea during heavy weather. The decks, it will be seen, are cleared for action, and the stern has been struck by a heavy sea. It enables one to realise something of the conditions under which the Navy keeps its ceaseless vigil.—[Photo. by G.P.U.]



THE CRUISERS OF THE ROAD IN ACTION: BRITISH ARMoured MOTOR CARS DISLO

"Armoured motor-cars, armed with Maxims and light quick-firing guns," writes the official "Eye-Witness" with the British Army on the Belgian frontier, in one of his latest descriptions from the front, "have recently played a useful part on our side, especially in helping to eject the enemy lurking in villages and isolated buildings. Against such parties the combined action of the quick-firer against the snipers in buildings, and the Maxim against them when they are driven into the open, is most efficacious." From the outset of the war, in fact, the armoured motor-cars have been used in Northern France, and the Commander of the British Army in the North has written that they are "the most effective weapon of the modern war."



ARMOURD MOTOR-CARS DISLODGING GERMAN SNIPERS.—FROM THE PAINTING BY H. W. KOEKKOEK.

his latest description of the armoured motor-car has been making records for itself as an indispensable campaigning auxiliary. To the Naval Flying Corps detachment on special service with Sir John French's troops in Northern France, motor-cars have proved invaluable. One of the most notable British motor-car exploits, of course, was that dashing little affair so smartly carried out under the leadership of Commander Samson and others, which disposed at one stroke of a whole patrol of Uhlans. This feat won the compliment of an Admiralty *communiqué* to itself.



THE MAPLE LEAF FOR EVER! THE KING AND QUEEN VISITING THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT IN CAMP ON SALISBURY PLAIN.

The King and Queen, accompanied by Lord Kitchener and Lord Roberts, on November 4 visited the camps where the Canadian Contingent, commanded by Major-General E. A. H. Alderson, is in training on Salisbury Plain. His Majesty, in a special message, said: "It gives me great pleasure to have this opportunity of welcoming to the Mother Country so fine a contingent of troops from the Dominion of

Canada. Their prompt rally to the Empire's call is of inestimable value." The men wear the maple leaf in their caps, and shoulder-straps with the word "Canada." The Scottish regiments retain the kilt. The King and Lord Kitchener entered an armoured car and inspected it. Photograph No. 1 shows the King and Queen passing the Highlanders; No. 2 shows the cars.—[Photos. by Ernest Brooks and Alfieri.]



THE FLAG NEW ZEALAND HAULED DOWN IN CAPTURED SAMOA: THE IMPERIAL GERMAN STANDARD FROM APIA GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Samoa was taken possession of on August 30 by the New Zealand Expeditionary Force, which arrived off the island escorted by an Anglo-French squadron commanded by Rear-Admiral Sir G. E. Patey. The Germans were surprised, having expected, instead of the British, the arrival of their own cruiser squadron. Thanks to the energetic and prompt manner in which the Expedition landed and occupied

Apia, the chief town of the colony, no resistance was offered by the enemy. Immediately the transports anchored, landing parties seized the official buildings and local points of vantage, and the wireless station four miles inland. The German flag on the Government buildings was unceremoniously hauled down by a khaki-clad New Zealand soldier. Next morning the British flag was formally hoisted and saluted.



WITH AN ARMY WHICH CAUSED "REAL DISASTER" TO THE GERMANS: A BELGIAN ARTILLERY INCIDENT AMONG THE DUNES.

Describing this battlefield sketch, Mr. Seppings Wright says: "Just beyond La Panne, among the sand-dunes, the Belgian guns obtained some shelter, but about 9 o'clock at night a big shell found them out. The battery was in a deep hole, or crater-like sand pit. The big shell tore away the top of the dune, sending the guns helter-skelter to a fresh position." La Panne, near Furnes, is a little seaside place

between Nieuport and Dunkirk. The Belgian General Staff's communiqué of November 4 said: "The heroic resistance of our troops on the Yser and the successful intervention of detachments of our friends have caused considerable losses. . . . And the check to the enemy constitutes for him a real disaster."—  
[Facsimile Sketch by H. C. Seppings Wright, Special War Artist.]



IN THE BURROWED-OUT TRENCHES BETWEEN DIXMUDE AND NIEUPOORT: BELGIANS AT THE FIERCE BATTLE OF THE DUNES.

There seems no limit to the services rendered by the heroic Belgian Army. By its unflinching stubbornness against enormous odds in defending the tract of country between Dixmude and Nieuport, it has checkmated—very much as it did earlier at Liège—the desperate effort that the Germans have been making to hack a way round the left flank of the Allied armies along the coast. For fresh troops the

holding-back of the overwhelming masses of the Germans would have been a great achievement; for the Belgians, after enduring the fearful ordeal of the Antwerp bombardment and the subsequent retreat and evacuation of their country, their turning to bay and beating back of the enemy is an exploit probably without parallel in history.—[Photo. by Farringdon Press.]



**A TERRIBLE SOLDIER-TRAP: DEEP, SPIKED PITS USED BY THE AUSTRIAN TROOPS SEEKING TO CHECK THE SERBIAN ADVANCE.**

Our illustration shows a type of military "obstacle," as the technical term is, which is being very largely employed by the Austrians in their warfare on the Serbian frontier. All armies use them. "Obstacles are used," as the official Field Service Pocket-Book lays down, "to obtain a definite control both as regards direction and speed over the progress of troops advancing to the attack. Their chief

value lies in their power to deflect the attacking troops into areas most favourable for their destruction by the defenders." The pits shown in our photograph are each from five to six feet deep, too deep to be used as pits for an enemy's marksmen to occupy. At the bottom of each is a sharpened stake to kill or maim whoever falls into the trap.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]



STAKED PITS, WITH WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS: ONE OF THE DEADLY DEFENSIVE DEVICES USED ON THE AUSTRIAN FRONTIER BATTLEFIELDS.

This is a form of field-obstacle, turned to account on occasion in conjunction—as seen in the photograph above—with barbed-wire entanglements. The pits are of different depths and at irregular intervals, and, where a number of men are available for the digging, can be excavated and staked in no long time. The obstacle is ordinarily laid within as close range of the defenders' firing-line as possible, to impede

any attempt to "rush" the position and hold the assailants back, checked and "hung up" as it were, all the time under fire, so that the bullets of the defence may do their deadly work. In the fighting in the Austrian Danube provinces and on the Serbian border, obstacles such as these have been largely employed.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]

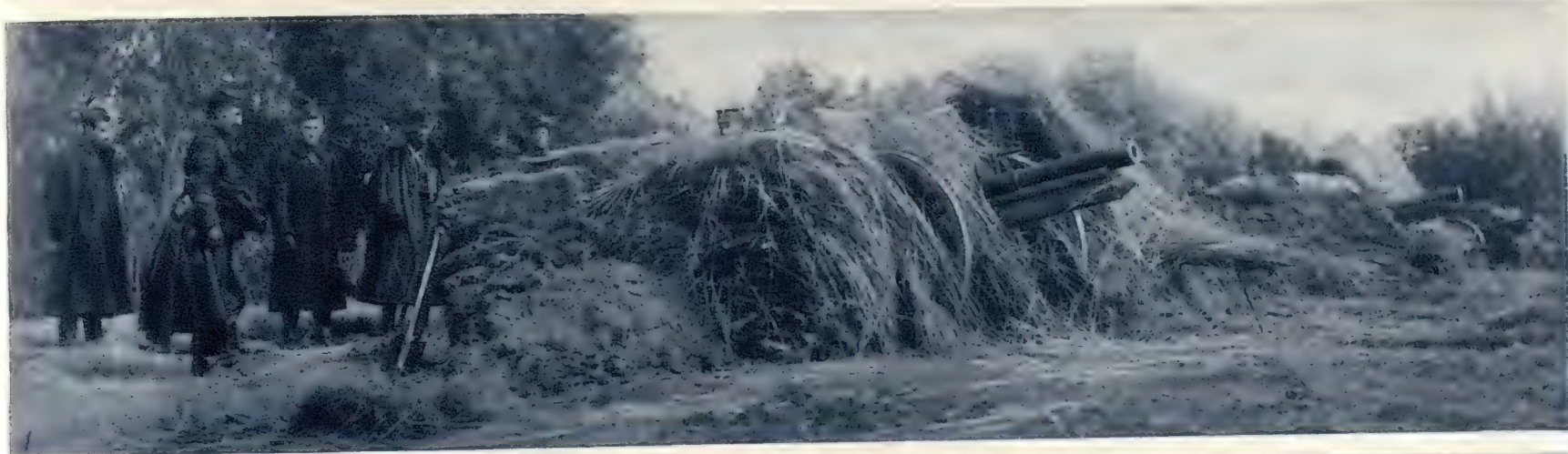


**"CONSTANT SUPPORT" FOR THE ENEMY'S INFANTRY ON THE BELGIAN FRONTIER: GERMAN FIELD-GUNS BEING RUN FORWARD TO OPEN FIRE.**

According to the German Army regulations for field artillery, "as the infantry must never be without support from its guns, so the artillery must never hesitate at decisive moments to advance into even the heaviest infantry fire. Batteries," it is further laid down, "once in action are not relieved, but are supported by others, even the heaviest losses being no excuse for retiring. A battery which has expended

its ammunition does not retire, but awaits its fresh supply in its position." Our illustration, reproducing a German photograph taken on a recent battlefield, shows part of a German field battery being "man-handled" up a slope of ground after unlimbering in rear. Note the basket containing half a dozen shells, brought from the limber and being held handy for opening fire.

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**FORCES, HUMAN AND NATURAL, THAT CHECKED MANY DESPERATE GERMAN ATTACKS: BELGIAN GUNS; INUNDATIONS; AND FRENCH ZOUAVES.**

The French official *communiqué* of November 4 said, of the fighting on the Yser: "The Germans . . . have abandoned prisoners and wounded and a large quantity of material, including pieces of artillery, which were engulfed in the inundations." A German report, said to have issued from their Main Headquarters on the 3rd, said: "Our operations south of Nieuport are rendered impossible owing to the floods, the water in parts being deeper than a man's height. Our troops have retreated from the submerged district without suffering any loss either in men, horses, cannon, or wagons." Photograph No. 1 shows masked Belgian artillery near Nieuport; No. 2, a flooded canal, with shelters used by the Allied troops; and No. 3, some French Zouaves.—[Photos. by C.N. and Farrington Photo. Co.]



CAMBRIDGE IN WAR TIME: THE BACKS, BY TRINITY BRIDGE, AS A RECREATION GROUND FOR CONVALESCENT WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Cambridge has shown great patriotic spirit since the war began, in various ways—by making provision for the wounded, by assisting members of Belgian Universities, and by supplying large numbers of men to the military forces. The "Cambridge Review" recently gave the names of nearly 4200 Cambridge men engaged in the war. Sir John French himself was at Trinity. Temporary accommo-

dation for wounded men was arranged, at the outbreak of war, in the cloisters of Trinity and at the Leys School. Later it was found necessary to extend the work, and a series of open-air wards were constructed, on the Clare and King's cricket ground, to take, when completed, a thousand cases. To quote the University correspondent of the "Times," "the wonderful rapidity with which the patients

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SIR JOHN FRENCH'S OLD COLLEGE AT CAMBRIDGE PARTIALLY TURNED INTO A MILITARY HOSPITAL: IN THE CLOISTERS AT TRINITY.

*Continued.* are recovering is the only reward those who are responsible for the building and conduct of the hospital look for, and this they are certainly getting." The same writer said: "There will be no organised athletics in the University for the present; there are no men, there is no mind, for the river and the playing-fields. Uniform is everywhere accepted as academical dress; college officers go about their

business in uniform, undergraduates are to be seen in uniform at lectures, in laboratories, in hall, in chapel." A shortage of doctors is prophesied owing to so many of the medical students going in for military service. The pleasant lawns of the Backs, by the waters of the peaceful Cam, are aiding the convalescence of the wounded.—[Photos. by J. Palmer Clarke.]



PHOTOGRAPHED DURING THE FIERCE GERMAN BOMBARDMENT OF THE TOWN: A RUINED STREET IN NIEUPORT, ON THE YSER.

Nieuport, a small but historically interesting town near the mouth of the Yser in Belgium, has been much damaged by German shells in the struggle during which the Belgians have gallantly resisted the enemy along the river from Nieuport to Dixmude. On October 24 the Admiralty stated, regarding the British naval bombardment of the German right, that all the enemy's attacks on Nieuport had been

repulsed. The British naval guns prevented the Germans from attacking Nieuport by the coast road, but the enemy crossed a canal further south, and the Belgians retired on Nieuport. The French *communiqué* of the 26th said: "Nieuport has been fiercely bombarded, and the German effort on the front Nieuport-Dixmude has continued without appearing to have achieved any result whatever."—[Farrington Photo. Co.]



SHOWING THE SMOKE OF A GERMAN SHELL WHICH HAS JUST BURST: A STREET IN NIEUPORT PHOTOGRAPHED DURING THE BOMBARDMENT.

After the Belgian troops, as mentioned on the opposite page, had retired on Nieuport, the town was stubbornly held by them and a French force, the approaches to the bridges being covered by their guns. "Last night," said the Belgian War Office on October 28, "the enemy continued the bombardment of the whole front, but with less vigour. On the preceding days we maintained the railway from Nieuport

to Dixmude bridge-head, from Nieuport to the river Yser, and from Nieuport to the sea." The Belgians then flooded the lower valley of the Yser, and these inundations effectually checked the enemy, and compelled them to abandon the left bank of the river. On November 3 the German official report said: "Our operations south of Nieuport are rendered impossible owing to the floods."—[Farrington Photo. Co.]



**KING ALBERT AND PRESIDENT POINCARÉ AT THE FRONT: INSPECTING TROOPS.**

The heroic King of the Belgians was visited at the front by M. Poincaré during the French President's second "call" upon the armies. They inspected Belgian and French cavalry regiments on November 2, on the scene of our illustration, and a German Taube made its appearance and dropped a bomb on the parade ground. Fortunately, it was just a few minutes before the King and President arrived.—[Photo. by C.N.]



**A MOST UNPARDONABLE ACT: PRESIDENT POINCARÉ'S BOMBARDED VILLA AT SAMPIGNY.**

A peculiarly unnecessary action was taken by the Germans in the Meuse district. At one place (Triancourt) they pillaged the house of M. Lucien Poincaré, and at another place (Aubecourt) that of M. Poincaré's parents. After that they proceeded to bombard the "open" village of Sampigny, where the French President has his own villa, and possesses most of the property.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illus.]



**EVEN LESS LIKED NOW BY GERMANS WHO DO NOT BELIEVE IN "COLOURED" TROOPS! SPAHIS ESCORTING CAPTURED GERMANS.**

The "Spahis" (the everyday name, of course, for the French native Algerian light cavalry), in addition to their fighting work in the presence of the enemy in the field, are being largely used at all points along the battle line to escort to the rear droves of German prisoners as batches of these are brought in from the fighting line and collected into convoys. Parties of the Spahis are to be met at work

carrying out their duties daily everywhere along the roads of Northern France, shepherding the prisoner columns from town to town towards the military bases, where their final places of concentration and detention are decided on. Germans have protested against the employment of "coloured" troops: they like them even less now!—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]



**BLOWN UP OFF HER OWN PORT BY ONE OF HER OWN SIDE'S MINES: THE GERMAN ARMoured CRUISER "YORCK."**

The German cruiser "Yorck," which, according to an official Berlin telegram, was sunk by one of her own side's mines on November 4, at the entrance to Jade Bay, on which is situated Wilhelmshaven, the Portsmouth of the German Navy, was an armoured cruiser of 9350 tons, completed for sea in 1905. She was powerfully equipped with four 8½-inch guns, ten of 5½-inch calibre, and fourteen 21-pounders,

together with four torpedo-tubes. The 8½-inch guns were in two double turrets, fore and aft, armoured with 6-inch steel, and the 5½-inch guns in an armoured battery. The "Yorck" was a 21-knot vessel, with a 4-inch steel belt at the water-line, and carried a crew of 633 officers and men. There was apparently a fog at the time, for the Berlin message stated that fog impeded the efforts of the rescuers.



**YOUNG BELGIANS DOING THEIR PART TO SAVE THEIR COUNTRY: UNTRAINED LADS MARCHING TO DIG SHELTER-TRENCHES FOR THE SOLDIERS.**

Undaunted Belgium is calling on her last men to be ready, literally, to die in the last ditch for their country. Many who, under the national law, would not be summoned to the colours until next year are now in the fighting line. In London, indeed, one sees here and there, posted up on street hoardings, placards calling on all among the male refugees in this country of or nearing "military age" to enrol

forthwith at depôts in London in readiness to be shipped to West Flanders. The untrained recruits whom there is not time in this extremity to train in handling a rifle are doing their country good service by digging shelter-trenches for the soldiers, thus enabling the elder trained men to be kept for the work of facing the enemy.—[Photo, by C.N.]



THE "GALLANT NAVY OF JAPAN" WHICH HELPED TO CAPTURE A GERMAN STRONGHOLD: BLUEJACKETS ABOUT TO LAND NEAR TSING-TAU.

On the news of the fall of Tsing-tau, which was announced in Tokio on November 7, the Admiralty sent the following telegram to the Japanese Minister of Marine: "The Board of Admiralty send their heartiest congratulations to the gallant Army and Navy of Japan on the prosperous and brilliant issue of the operations which have resulted in the fall of Tsing-tau." The Japanese Minister of Marine

replied: "I fully share with you in the felicitations on the fall of Tsing-tau. It affords me great pleasure to assure you that the outcome of the efforts of the Navy of our Ally in co-operation with that of ours during the investment of Tsing-tau was splendid." During the operations the Japanese cruiser "Takachiho" struck a German mine and sank, with a loss of 271 lives.—[Photo. by Record Press.]



IN A HUT DECORATED WITH GERMAN HELMETS! BELGIAN RED-CROSS WORKERS BETWEEN DIXMUDE AND NIEUPORT.

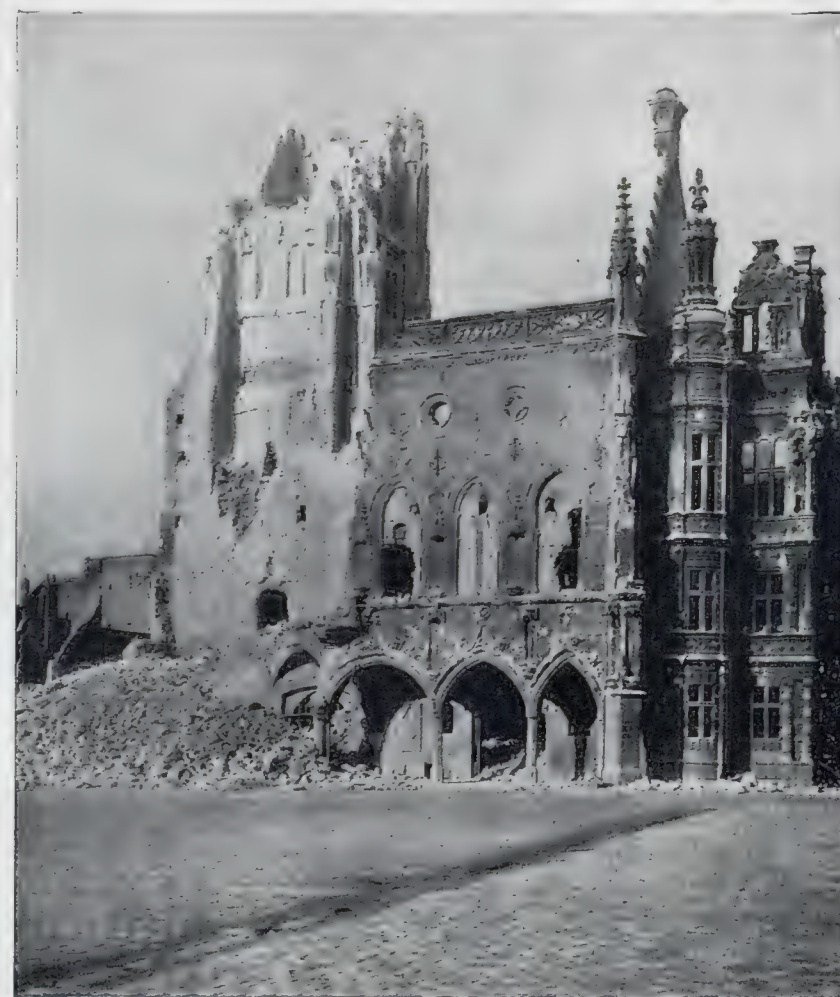
One of the finest things of the war has admittedly been the extraordinary, if not unique, spirit in which the sorely shattered Belgian Army pulled itself together after its difficult retreat from Antwerp. Nothing can be more inspiring, indeed, than the spirit of cheerfulness displayed, under the most trying and distressing circumstances, by one and all while confronting the ceaseless attacks of the enemy and doing

their utmost to maintain a last foothold on their native soil. Our photograph of a Belgian Red Cross field hospital, with its improvised head-cover screen of leaves and branches decorated defiantly with the enemy's helmets, and the noteworthy demeanour of the men of the detachment, typify the spirit in which our Allies are facing their task.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]



ARRAS, A MODERN POMPEII: THE BELFRY AFTER THE FIRST BOMBARDMENT.

The horror of the wrecking of historic towns by the Germans has found one more illustration in the bombardments of Arras, now reduced to a ruin suggesting to the special correspondent of a daily paper "a modern Pompeii." It was on the morning of October 30 that the bombardment was renewed with extreme violence. Practically nothing has escaped destruction. The cathedral, with its "Descent from



ARRAS! THE HOTEL DE VILLE AND BELFRY AFTER THE SECOND BOMBARDMENT.

the Cross," by Rubens, and its Van Dyck "Entombment" has been wrecked; roof and choir and chapels, all are destroyed and the interior is a mass of debris. The handsome Gothic Hotel de Ville, with its sixteenth-century façade rising from seven arches, and the beautiful Belfry have been wrecked. The town, once famous for its rich tapestries, and until to-day an important centre of industry, is now little

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*Continued.* ARRAS RUINED BY GERMAN SHELLS: DAMAGE DONE TO THE SIXTEENTH-CENTURY HOTEL DE VILLE BY THE FIRST BOMBARDMENT. more than a blackened shell of historic interest, the town evacuated, and numbers of the inhabitants killed. The birthplace of Robespierre, the "Incorruptible," it is associated with the French Revolution. Arras was in olden days the capital of the Pays d'Artois. The first photograph on the opposite page shows the grim wreckage of a fine street, and the Belfry after the first bombardment (October 5, 6, 7 and 8). The destruction was wrought by 34 shells, which wrecked and set fire to the buildings. The second photograph shows the beautiful façade of the Hotel de Ville after the second bombardment (October 23 and 24), with the Belfry demolished. The photograph on this page illustrates damage done to the Hotel de Ville by the first bombardment.



THE NEW ZEALAND CONTINGENT: MOUNTED TROOPS CROSSING THE PENINSULA HILLS.

There was tremendous enthusiasm when the declaration of war was read in Wellington on August 5. Five days later it was announced that the New Zealand Government had placed their Naval Force under the control of the Admiralty, and were preparing to send to England a force of all arms of over 8000 officers and men, and to maintain it at strength with further drafts. A Government White Paper of



THE NEW ZEALAND CONTINGENT: INFANTRY EMBARKING ON A TRANSPORT.

September 14 described the New Zealand Force as comprising one mounted rifle brigade, one field artillery brigade, one infantry brigade, and 200 Maoris for service in Egypt. The left-hand photograph shows the Canterbury Mounted Section on the Zig Zag crossing the Peninsula Hills between Christchurch and Lyttelton. The other shows infantry boarding a transport.—[Photos. by "Weekly Press," Christchurch, N.Z.]

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MEN OF THE DOMINION WHOSE TROOPS JOINED IN ADDING SAMOA TO THE EMPIRE: NEW ZEALANDERS EMBARKING AT CHRISTCHURCH.

It should not be forgotten that the New Zealand troops have already won a substantial success for the Empire by their share in the occupation of Samoa. An advanced detachment of the Expeditionary Force left Wellington on August 15, and was joined at sea by three British cruisers. As the German cruisers "Scharnhorst" and "Gneisenau" were at large in the Pacific, the force did not make direct

for Samoa, but by way of New Caledonia. There they met the French cruiser "Montcalm," and the next day (August 21) they were joined by the battle-cruiser "Australia" and the light cruiser "Melbourne." The force reached Samoa on August 30, and the surprised Germans decided to surrender. The troops landed, and Samoa was added to the British Empire.— [Photo. by "Weekly Press," Christchurch, N.Z.]



THE SLEEP OF DEATH: GERMAN SOLDIERS, KILLED BY A SINGLE FRENCH SHELL, LYING IN ATTITUDES OF SLUMBER.

The French photographer, in describing this tragic picture, states that it shows a group of the enemy killed outright by a single explosive shell from a French "75" gun, and lying as though asleep in natural attitudes at the foot of a stack of wood. There have been many stories told of the extraordinary effects produced by some of the French explosive shells, the fumes from which, it is said, kill men

instantaneously in groups, leaving the bodies rigid and in some cases even in a standing posture. Such effects have been attributed to a mysterious new chemical known as turpinite. Without suggesting that, in the case illustrated, death was due to this cause, it may be said that the photograph affords material for comparison with some of the above-mentioned reports.

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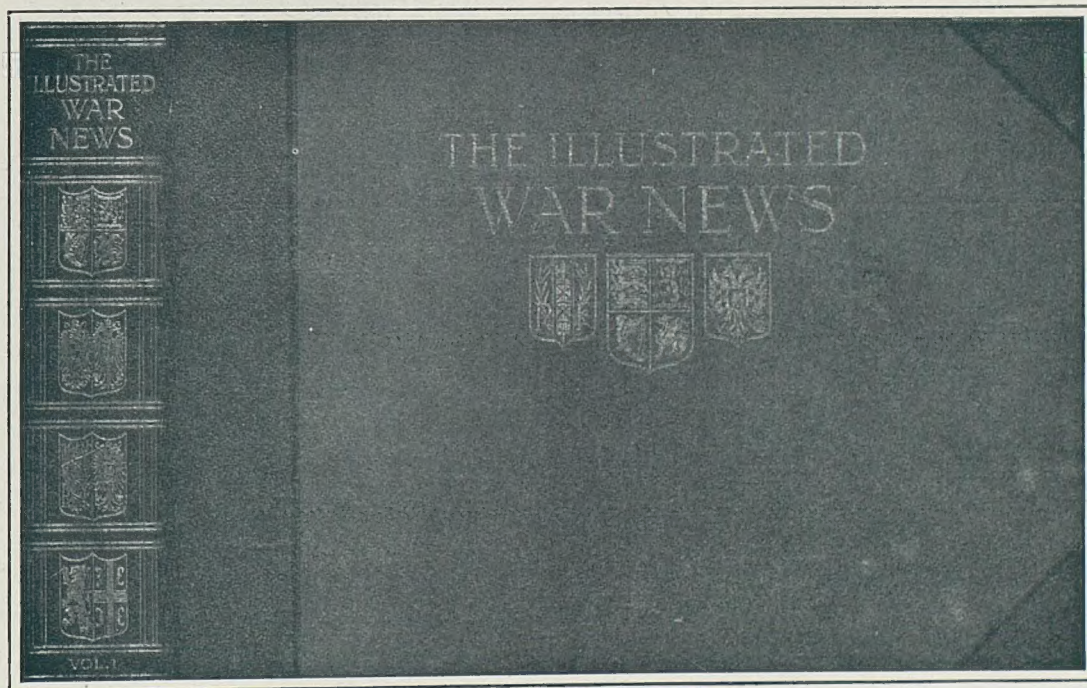
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